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WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	" to 9.30	" " " " 10
9.30	" to 10.00	" " " " 15
10.30	" to 12.30 p.m.	" " " " 30
2.30 p.m.	" to 2.30	" " " " 10
2.30	" to 4.30	" " " " 30
4.30	" to 5.00	" " " " 15
5.00	" to 8.00	" " " " 10

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m.	9.20 p.m.
0.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m. Every 80 minutes
	11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m.	
8.00	to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30	" to 11.00 a.m. " " " " 10
11.30	" to 12.30 p.m. " " " " 15
1.30 p.m.	" to 1.30 " " " " 10
2.30	" to 5.30 " " " " 15
5.30	" to 6.00 " " " " 10
6.00	" to 8.30 " " " " 15
8.30	" to 8.00 " " " " 10

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AMERICA'S POLITICAL MACHINERY.

PARTY POWERS—THE PRIMARY AND THE CONVENTION.

In view of the forthcoming Presidential election, the following account of the American political system from the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, by Viscount Bryce, is of interest.

The machinery of an American party consists of two distinct but intimately connected sets of bodies, the one permanent, the other temporary, or rather intermittent. The function of the former is to manage the general business of the party from month to month and year to year. That of the latter is to nominate candidates for the next ensuing elections and to make declarations of party opinion intended to indicate the broad lines of party policy.

The permanent organization consists of a system of committees, one for each of the more important election areas. There is a committee for every city, every county, and every congressional district, and in some states even for every county and every congressional district. There is, of course, a committee for every state, and at the head of the whole stands a national committee for the whole Union. Whose special function it is to make arrangements for the conduct of the party work at a presidential election. Thus the work at a presidential election is covered by a network of committees, each having a sphere of action corresponding to some election area, whether a Federal area or a state area.

FUNCTION OF THE PRIMARY. The other and parallel branch of the party organization consists of the bodies whose function it is to nominate party candidates for elective posts, whether legislative or executive. These bodies are meetings of the members of the party resident in each election area. In the smallest areas, meeting in the township or city ward, the meeting is composed of all the recognized members of the party who are entitled to vote, and it is then called a primary. In the larger election areas, such as a county or city, the number of voters who would be entitled to be present renders it impossible to admit all, so the nominating meetings in these areas are composed of delegates elected by the various primaries included in the area, and the meeting is called a nominating convention.

POWER OF THE ROSS. Every registered voter belonging to the party in the local election area for which party candidates are to be nominated is presumable entitled to vote in the primary. In rural districts little difficulty arises, because it is known what citizens belong to each party but in cities, and especially in large cities, where men do not know their neighbors by sight, it becomes necessary to have regular lists of the party voters entitled to attend a primary, and these lists are either prepared and kept by the local party committee, or are sent by the votes of the persons previously on the party roll. The composition of these lists is of course a serious matter, because the primary is the foundation of the whole party edifice. Accordingly, those who control the local organizations usually take pains to keep on the lists all the voters whom they can trust, and are apt to keep off those whom they think likely to show a dangerous independence. By their constant activity in this direction, and by their influence over the pliable members of the party, they are generally able to have a primary subservient to their will, which is ready to nominate candidates, and to choose delegates to the conventions persons on whom they can rely. In this way a few leaders may sometimes be able to obtain control of the nominating machinery of a city, or even of a state, for the local committees usually obey instructions received from the committee above them.

POWER OF THE PARTY. The great importance of these nominating bodies lies not only in the fact that there are an enormous number of state, county and city offices (including judicial offices) filled by direct popular election, but also in the fact that in the United States a candidate has scarcely any chance of being elected unless he is regularly nominated by his party, that is to say, by the recognized primary or convention. To control the primary or the party which is the case may be) given area is, therefore, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, to control the election itself, so far as the party is concerned, and in many places one party has a permanent majority.

As the desire to dominate primaries was found to lead to many abuses, both in the way of manipulating the lists of party voters, and in the unfair management of the primary meetings themselves, a movement was started for reforming the system, which began soon after 1890, gathered so much support that now in the large majority of the states laws have been enacted for regulating the proceedings at primary nominating meetings. These laws vary greatly in their details from state to state, but they all aim at enabling the voters to exercise a free and unfiltered voice in the selection of their candidates, and they have created a regular system of election of office-holders from among the candidates.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

One nominating body is of such conspicuous magnitude as to need special notice. For the selection of party candidates for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States there is held, once every four years, in the summer preceding the election (which takes place in November) of the President, a huge party assembly of delegates from all the states and in the several states, each state having twice as many delegates as it has electors in the electoral college (i.e., twice as many as its Federal senators and Federal representatives). The delegates are chosen for each congressional district by a district convention, and four delegates for the state at large by a state convention. Each state delegation usually keeps together during the national convention, and holds private meetings from time to time to decide on its course.

PLATFORM AND CANDIDATE.

When the national convention has been duly organized by the appointment of committees and of a chairman, its first business is to discuss and adopt a series of resolutions (prepared by the committee on resolutions, but subject to amendment by the convention as a whole), which, taken together, embody the views, program and policy of the party, and constitute what is called its "platform" for the ensuing election. This declaration of principles and plans is, sometimes of importance, not only as an appeal to the people in respect of the past services and merits of the party, but as pledging them to the measures they are to introduce and push forward if they win the election. It then proceeds to receive the nomination of various aspirants to the position of party candidate for the presidency. The roll of states is called alphabetically, and each state, as reached in the roll, is entitled to present a candidate. Thereafter a vote is taken between the several aspirants. The roll of states is again called, and the chairman of each state delegation announces the vote of the state. In Democratic conventions a state delegation, when instructed by the state convention to cast its whole vote solid for the particular aspirant favoured by the majority of the delegation, must do so (this is called the "unit rule" in the conventions of the other parties). Individual delegates may vote as they please. If one aspirant has obtained on the first roll-call an absolute majority of the whole number of delegates voting—or, in Democratic conventions, a majority of two-thirds of those voting—he is held to have been duly chosen, and the choice is then made unanimous. If, however, no one obtains the requisite majority, the roll is again called, and the members of the party are asked to vote. Sometimes one or two votes are sufficient, but sometimes the process has to be repeated many times—it may even continue for several days—before a result is reached. Where this happens there is much room for the display of tactical skill, by the party managers in persuading delegates who favour one of the less prominent aspirants to transfer their votes to the person who seems most likely to unite the party.

When one aspirant has been duly selected as the party candidate for the presidency, the convention proceeds to choose in the same way a person to be a candidate for the vice-presidency. This is a much simpler matter, because the post is usually less sought after, and it is usually less patched with case and compromise. The two nominees are then deemed to be the candidates of the whole party, entitled to the support, at the ensuing election, of the party organizations and of all sound party men throughout the Union, and the convention thereupon dissolves.

WHO WORE THE PARTIES?

It is hardly too much to say that in the United States the parties work the government. The question follows, who work the parties? The action of the parties depends upon and is the resultant of three factors, which are indeed more or less present in all constitutional representative governments. There are (a) individual leaders, who are powerful either by their talents or by the influence they enjoy over the citizens; (b) rich men, who can supply the party with the very large sums of money needed for maintaining the party machinery in efficiency and for fighting the elections; and (c) the opinion of the masses of the citizens, who, though generally disposed to adhere to the traditions and follow the leaders of the party to which they belong, do, especially in the more educated classes and in the most advanced sections of the country, exert a certain measure of independence, and may refuse to vote for the party candidates if they either distrust those candidates personally or disapprove of the policy which the party seems to be following. It need hardly be said that the relative importance of these three factors varies from time to time. Fortunately that of the second has grown weaker in recent years.

WHAT THE SYSTEM MEANS.

The national parties have been so pervasive in their influence, and the working of their machinery has formed so important a part of the political history of the United States, that it is necessary here to call attention to the high significance of this element in the system of the Republic. The party system has made nearly all elections, including those for state offices and city offices, the functions of which have, as a rule, nothing whatever to do with national party issues, matters of party strife fought upon party lines. It has disposed voters in state and city elections to support party candidates, of whom they might otherwise have disapproved, for the sake of maintaining in full strength the national purposes the local party organization, and it has thereby become a fruitful source of municipal misgovernment. It has thrown great power into the hands of party managers, because where the strife between the two great parties is keen and the result of a contest doubtful, discipline and obedience are deemed needful for success. It has tended to efface state lines, and to diminish the interest in state issues, and has thus helped to make the nation overshadow the states.

JAPAN'S LONGEST TUNNEL.

The Shimizuog tunnel will be the longest tunnel in Japan, and the first longest in the world. It is a tunnel between the cities of Tsurumi and Nagasaki, and will be 8 and a quarter miles in length.

Mr. Omura, the head official of the Railway Construction Section, says: "The Shimizuog tunnel will pass under the Shimizuog Pass, famous for its wind and snow storms. Construction work will be carried on under difficult conditions, but we are determined to have the work completed within three years." The cost is not accurately estimated as yet but I think it cannot be less than ¥300 a shaku.

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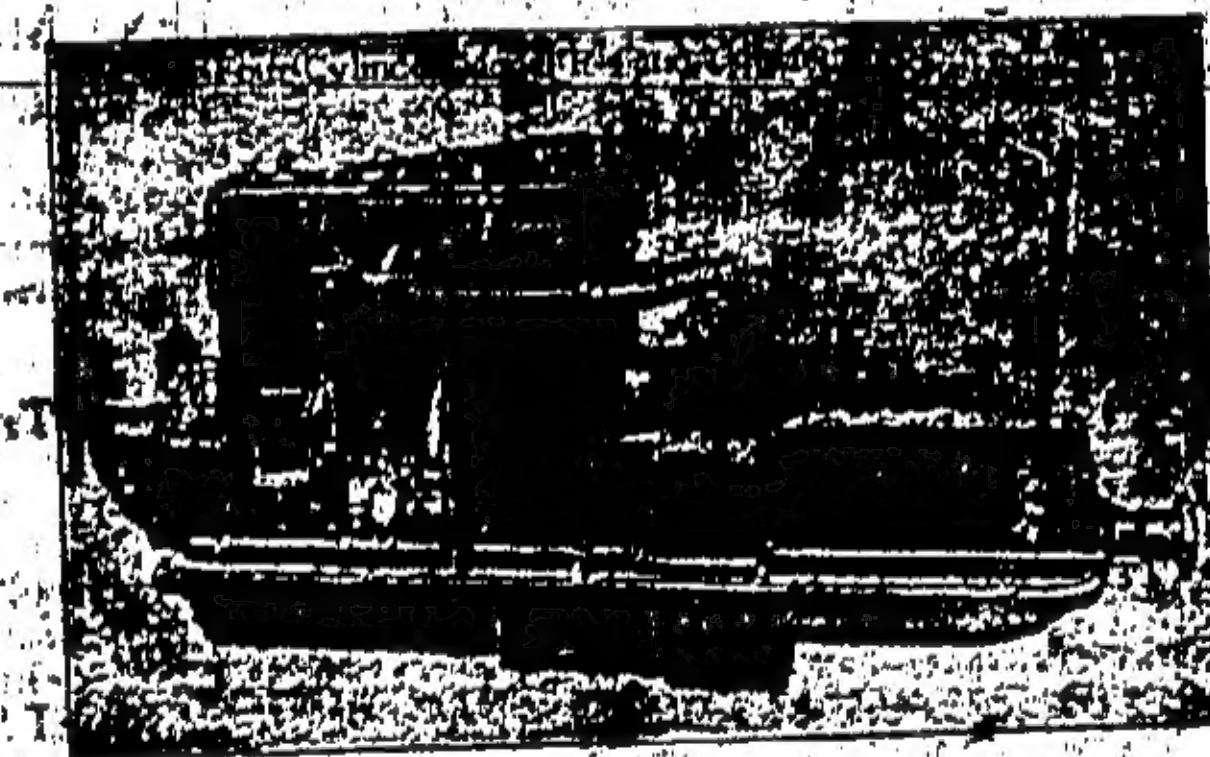
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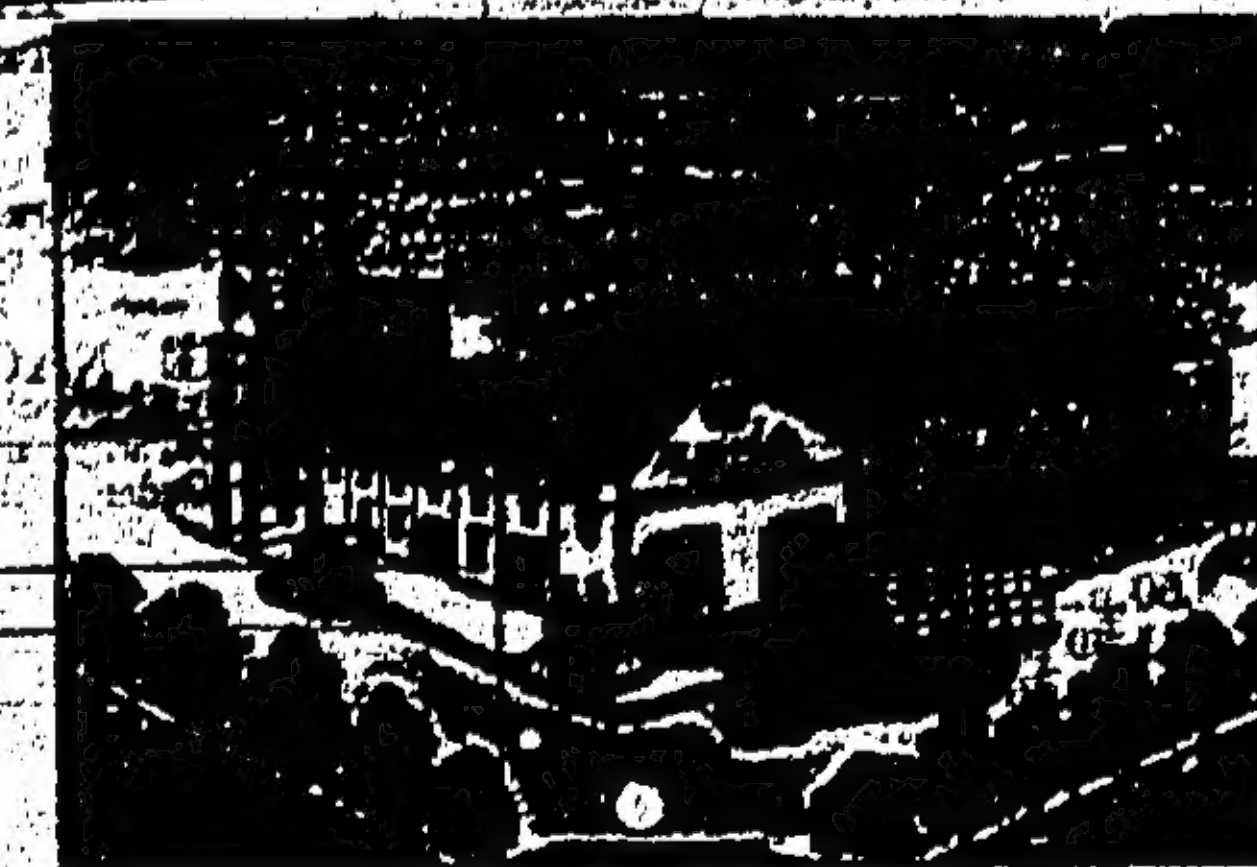
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THE NEW TERRITORIES.
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

A. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Mr. G. N. Orme had charge of the office until March 28th and I acted from March 28th until the end of the year.

II.—MAGISTRACY.

Table A shows the number of cases heard by the District Officer sitting as Police Magistrate and as Judge of the Small Debts Court.

The year was an exceptionally busy one for the Small Debts Court, the number of cases heard, and of writs of execution issued, being considerably in excess of previous records. Money Loan Association or "wai" disputes have been distressingly frequent. Properly conducted, these associations are undoubtedly useful, but the spirit of Pong Kung, their founder, seems to have departed from many a New Territory "wai" and in case after case it is found that the most fundamental rules have been disregarded.

Money is scarce in the Territory and the cost of living has risen, owing to the high price of rice, and this no doubt accounts for the increase in debt cases and in the number of writs that it was found necessary to issue.

The more serious crimes reported during the year included three murders and robberies on land. Two of the three murders were due to family quarrels. The armed robberies were committed not by people of the District, but by persons from Chinese Territory.

Armed robberies on the water were three in number. A new system of water patrols introduced during the year at the head of Deep Bay will, it is hoped, provide for the better safe-guarding of an exposed district.

In general the Territory has been quiet and the local people have given little trouble to the Police.

Two fires occurred during the year, one at Sai Kung, which was fortunately not very serious, and one at Yuen Long Market, which did damage to the extent of \$1,200 and might have been much more serious but for the good work of a small fire engine which had been sent out from Hongkong by the Police for the use of Yuen Long Market only a few weeks before the fire broke out.

III.—LAND OFFICE.

The number of sales of land and other transactions affecting land which took place during the year are set forth in Table B.

The number of memorials registered was 3,181 as against 2,857 in 1918. The fees received as stamp duty amounted to \$1,984.80 as against \$1,727.20 in the previous year.

The development of Tai Po Market was well maintained. Every site on the fish-pond reclamation has now been bought for building purposes, with the exception of a small portion where the ground has not yet been brought up to the required level. Several new buildings, of an improved type, were erected during the year.

Purchases at a cheap upset price of areas of hillside for fruit-growing purposes have been encouraged. Well-to-do Chinese, not of this District, have shown enterprise in this respect.

The 1,500 acres of salt-water padi near Ping Shan yielded an excellent return, and large reclamations of marsh land of this nature should prove profitable.

The rice obtained from salt-water padi is "red rice," and is much used for distilling purposes, besides having diuretic properties said to be useful in treatment of Beri-beri.

Little progress can be reported in the attempts to develop the minerals resources of this District. Several Mining and Prospecting Licences have been held but subsequently given up. A moderate amount of work was done at the Lin Ma Tang lead mine.

IV.—REVENUE.

The total revenue collected in this office is set forth under the various heads in Table C.

The total collected was \$117,174.51. The Table below gives the revenue collected since 1910:—

1910	\$101,032.40
1911	102,900.00
1912	106,607.67
1913	111,301.72
1914	108,455.14
1915	112,075.71
1916	174,153.77
1917	117,095.54
1918	120,244.03
1919	117,174.51

It should be noted that in 1918 one particularly large sale of Crown land took place for \$45,600.

In addition to the above, the following amounts paid by the Territory, but not through this office, should be added:—

Liquor duties, Sai Kung	\$1,521.92
Harbour dues, Sai Kung	\$2,475.75
Harbour dues, No. 3 launch	\$,715.10
Harbour dues, No. 4 launch	\$,514.50
Harbour dues, No. 2 launch	\$,334.00
Crown Rent paid in Land Office	\$,436.58
Mining Licences	\$,146.87
Prospecting Licences	\$,000.00
Tobacco duties	\$,048.50
Tobacco (manufacturing licences)	188.00

Total \$31,406.20

The total revenue received from the Northern District during 1919 was therefore \$148,582.71.

The cost of running the District Office during the year was \$20,576.12.

V.—LIQUOR.

The total revenue collected from the District was:—

1918.	1919.
Distillery licences	\$ 2,772.50 \$ 2,478.75
Chinese wine and spirit licences	3,982.50 3,606.25
Liquor duties	9,206.49 9,088.54
Collected through Hongkong at Sai Kung	\$15,941.49 \$14,173.54
Total	\$15,941.40 \$15,693.46

VI.—GENERAL.

The two rice crops, the foundation of life in this Territory, were more successful than they have been for many years. Indeed, the first crop was so good that it was generally characterized as a 100 per cent. crop.

But owing to the rice situation in Hongkong, where prices rose to an unprecedented height, it was found necessary to control the export of grain from this District to Hongkong, in order to ensure enough supplies for consumption here.

By this means we succeeded in keeping down the local retail price to \$8 or \$9 a picul, though this is, of course, a big advance on normal prices, and the non-farming element such as fishermen and shopkeepers suffered accordingly.

The Laichi crop was unfortunately a complete failure throughout the District.

Good progress was made with the improvement and surfacing of the main road during the year and the motor bus services between Sheung Shui and Yuen Long Market was regularly maintained and fairly well patronized.

An attempt was made during the year to stimulate interest in afforestation throughout the District. A sum of \$1,500 was voted and over fifty villages were induced to plant seed, especially pine, camphor, and eucalyptus, supplied by this office, payment being made for services rendered.

In addition, two nurseries were started and were doing moderately well at the end of the year.

A satisfactory feature of the year was the voting of \$5,000 in order to meet the needs of minor local public works such as repair of roads and bridges, and the construction of new bridges. Where necessary the advice of the Public Works Department is sought, and readily accorded, but the actual construction or repairs are carried out by the local people, who are paid by the District Officer upon satisfactory completion of the work.

Under this system the District carried out a number of most useful works for which no funds would otherwise have been forthcoming.

Peace was celebrated in this District by theatrical performances for four days and five nights in the market centres of Tai Po and Yuen Long. Two of the best companies in South China were engaged and the markets were gay with the flags of the Allies. The celebrations were successful and generally enjoyed.

A. E. Wood,
District Officer.

B. SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

I.—STAFF.

I had charge of the office until April 5th, Mr. R. A. C. North from then to the end of the year.

Mr. J. Grant (Private, Manchester Regiment) temporarily acted as Land Bailiff until August 13th when he was required by the Military Authorities. On October 1st, Mr. W. E. Hollands (Lance Sergeant, Police Department) was appointed to the post and took up his duties.

II.—MAGISTRACY.

The Assistant District Officer sitting as Police Magistrate heard during the year 194 cases affecting 283 persons. 177 persons were convicted or bound over and 42 were discharged.

The following table gives a comparison with 1917 and 1918:—

o. of cases	133	108	194
o. of persons affected	218	204	282
o. of persons convicted or bound over	162	218	177
o. of persons discharged	21	40	42
o. of persons imprisoned	30	35	63

Arms fines \$205.02 \$641.19 \$724.30

Opium fines 93.66 447.00 50.00

paid to Government reward fund 1,309.79

Forfeitures 131.75 116.24 82.09

III.—SMALL DEBTS COURT.

178 cases were instituted during the year, as compared with 108 in 1918 and 78 in 1917. Courts were held as usual in the District during the year. I find many of these cases are brought rather to secure official record of the debt than to obtain immediate payment.

IV.—LAND OFFICE.

The number of sales of land and other transactions affecting land which took place during 1919 is set forth in Table A. 1,904 deeds were registered during the year as compared with 1,631 in 1918. This is again the highest number on record. Registration fees for 1919 were \$2,691.30 as compared with \$1,948.10 in 1918.

V.—REVENUE.

The total revenue collected by the Assistant District Officer is shown in Table B, and corresponds with that collected last year very closely. The Special War Rate

was cancelled from July 1st in the year and accounts for a decrease of about \$3,700 in the sum collected as compared with 1918, in which year it was exacted for the whole year. The increase in the total of rates is due to the rapid development of Sham Shui Po.

Table C gives details of revenue collected in Licence fees by the Police in 1918 and 1919.

Table D shows the revenue collected in 1918 and 1919 in the District by all Departments other than the District Office and includes the totals of Table C.

Table E shows comparatively the total revenue collected from the Southern District by all Departments during the last three years.

VI.—LIQUOR.

Liquor duties were collected in the Southern District during 1919 amounting to \$102,694.07. The total for 1918 was \$102,691.57.

The chief sources of this Revenue are given in the following Table which shows comparatively the totals of the last two years:—

District.	1918.	1919.
Sham Shui Po	52,384	42,832
Kowloon City	12,944	12,073
Tsun Wan	64,578	60,031
Kwai Chung	41,672	26,062
Kap Shui	300	483
Cheung Chau	29,065	18,668
Tai O	3,128	2,077
Hong Hau	494	348
Po Toi	250	129
Tsing I	147	132

The decrease in production is due to the high price of molasses, resulting from shortage of shipping, and to increased cost of rice. A considerable quantity of this liquor is sent in for Hongkong consumption.

VII.—GENERAL.

Crops.—The first crop was usually good but in many places the second crop failed owing to drought.

Trade was not good during the year owing in a great measure to the high price of rice.

Tai O.—The year only showed a slight improvement on the previous one. The rice and sweet potato crops were better than last year, but fewer junks visited the place. This is no doubt partially due to the silting up of the harbour, and partially to the lack of a really good typhoon refuge. It will be interesting to see if the lengthening of the pier (projected in 1920) to afford refuge from storms will affect the number of junks. The salt pans produced only 20,392 piculs—less than in 1918 by 1,066 piculs.

The market was opened in August, 1919, and did well for the remainder of the year. Its erection has certainly stimulated the demand for land in the vicinity. Crime was rather more prevalent this year, probably owing to hard times that were experienced, in spite of the fact that during the rice shortage rice and congee were distributed to the poor by the merchants, assisted by the Tung Wah Authorities. But for this, the distress would have been much worse.

Cheung Chau.—The year was not particularly prosperous. The first crop of padi was fair but the second failed. The fishing was much less successful than last year and in consequence trade was none too good. The market, however, continued to flourish and all the stalls were occupied. The same excellent public spirit continues to be shown by the Kai Yung. The town accordingly prospers. This year has seen the formation of an European reservation on the East end of the island and residents in the Colony are building bungalows there in increasing numbers. The launch service has now been arranged so that it is possible to reside in the island and yet spend from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Hongkong. On Saturdays, for the convenience of Europeans, the launch returns to Cheung Chau at 2 p.m.

Tsun Wan.—A prosperous year. Both crops of padi were fair—averaging only about 4,300 piculs, as against 5,500 in good years. The price, however, averaged \$5.75 per picul as against \$2.50 in previous years. The pineapple season too was good and the fruit fetched \$2.50 per picul, 20 cents in excess of any previously recorded price. The District has been very quiet. The output from the Needle Hill mine averaged about 30 piculs of wolfram ore per month. The sandwood mills continue to do well. At Ping Chau, however, the lime kilns have experienced a bad season. One kiln had to close down. The connecting road from Sham Shui Po to Castle Peak was opened for public traffic and seems likely to prove popular with motorists.

Lamma.—Another most prosperous year. The crops were good. Cattle and pig rearing proved very profitable, as did the egg and poultry business. The islanders catch only enough fish for their own consumption, mainly by means of stake-nets, but as usual a number of Hoklos from Hoi Fung visited the island to fish during the shrimp season. The island seems very contented and causes the Police little trouble.

E. W. Hamilton,
Assistant District Officer, South.

April 15th, 1920.

PEACEFUL PICTURE OF CANTON.

QUIET AND NORMAL.

INTERVIEW WITH LEADING CHINESE MERCHANT.

We take the following from the N. C. Daily News:—

In spite of many rumours, to the contrary, we are told by a prominent Chinese business man who has just returned from Canton, that everything in that city is quiet and practically normal.

As compared with other cities throughout the country, our informant declares that Canton can be put down as one of the quietest. Unlike many Northern cities, police and soldiers treat the civilians very gently and very seldom overstep their bounds.

PLACATING THE PEOPLE.

"Of course," said our informant, "you must understand that I do not hold a brief for Canton or any of its officials, but what I am now telling you is what I have myself seen. The Militarists are beginning to realize that they must win over the citizens, and they realize also that any oppression on their part may be the cause of a new revolution. So they are doing everything in their power to treat the citizens kindly and with every consideration. They expect by doing this to win the people's sympathy."

Then the informant says we have been receiving in Shanghai in regards civil conflict in Canton is incorrect? "Of course, it is," answered our informant unhesitatingly.

It appears that the newly appointed Civil Governor of Kuangtung, Mr. Yang Wing-tai, is an able man who has won the confidence of the people. Our informant illustrated this by stating that the Chinese merchants and bankers, after lending money to Mr. Yang and receiving it back with interest, were willing to lend Mr. Yang money on his word. This happened when he was Commissioner of Finance. After his appointment as Civil Governor, one of his first acts was to organize a Bureau for the Extension of Education.

GAMBLING TO GO.

Formerly the budget for education was \$1,800,000 per annum, but owing to a shortage of funds, the province has been able to pay only \$300,000 annually for the past several years. This year, however, Mr. Yang ordered an increase in the educational expenditure of 100 per cent, or \$800,000, and he hopes to increase it still more within the next few years.

But we are told that the gambling monopoly has just been granted to a certain company for several million dollars. How do you account for that? "Mr. Yang has taken steps to have the whole gambling evil stamped out within a period of five years. You see, it is like this. Gambling has been going on in the province for the past four years not only inside the provincial capital, Canton, but also in the small towns and villages. Most of the gambling dens are conducted by soldiers and the civil authorities have been powerless to deal with them."

"Why was a gambling monopoly given at all?" "The gambling monopoly was granted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he was Generalissimo three years ago. By granting such a monopoly, he hoped to raise funds to finance an expedition against the North."

THE NEW ROADS.

The old Canton City walls have been pulled down and in their place are constructed fine broad roads. These, our informant adds, compare favourably with roads in any other city in China. There are also two cross roads running through the city.

Already motoring is very popular in the famous "Old City of Rams." At first it was proposed to run a tramway service where the old walls stood but it was later decided to establish a motor bus service. Every visitor to this city (Canton) admires the wonderful work which has been carried out by the Municipality," says our informant.

Opium smoking and smuggling have practically been stamped out altogether or steps are being taken to rid the place of the drug. Just recently General Li Foh-hien executed a favourite captain of his and also 12 of his soldiers because they were found to be smuggling opium. The matter was brought to the General's notice by he gave orders for the men to be brought before him for examination. When he found that they were guilty, he had them executed on the spot."

GOVERNMENT DOING FAIRLY WELL.

How about the Military Government? "The Military Government is doing fairly well, considering the obstacles which he before it. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wen T'ung-yao, is having an especially hard time, not because he is unable to handle matters, but because Dr. Wu Ting-fang did not leave any records behind him when he left Canton."

Is it true that General Lu Xung-t'ing and Mr. Wen T'ung-yao have resigned from the Military Government? "I am informed that they have not. I am informed that the new government, as spread by a certain political party in Shanghai, but I would not like to state so definitely. Only to-day did I receive an official telegram from Mr. Wen denying the rumour."

In closing his interview, our informant stated that Mr. Wen is very popular in Canton, and is, in fact, the driving power behind the Canton Military Government.

Six Japanese delegates to the Annual Japanese Conference of Librarians which has just closed in Dairen, are passing through Peking. While in Peking they are frequenting the Lau Li-chang and other places searching for rare books and manuscripts. The National Association of Librarians has about 40 members representing all the larger libraries of Japan. This is the first annual conference of the association which has been held in Manchuria.

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GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE

OUTFITTERS.

THE HOUSE FOR THE BEST

SELECTION OF

SUN HELMETS

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES,

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND FINISH.

London, July 30th.

The following was the result of the by-election at Nelson and Colne:

Mr. GRAHAM (Labour)	14,1
Mr. WAINWRIGHT (Coalition Unionist)	8,5
Mr. REA (Independent Liberal) ...	5,5

The great question in Europe is whether the workers are the blame for the situation. There has been the attitude of the workers. In this particular Belgium's case is remarkable, both for the rarity of strikes, and the reasonableness of the settlements effected. In the seven months from January to July there were more than 100 strikes in Belgium, which has a population of 7,600,000. 184 strikes affected 773 establishments, but only 170 workers. Of these 29 were in favour of the workers and 37 in favour of the employers. No less than 108 were settled by arbitration, which means, of course, that an acceptable compromise was effected. In 20 disputes the results could not be determined.

3.—The opium is brought from Formosa and India, and is supposed to cost \$200 lb. It comes mostly in packets of a lb. more than a pound each, 160 packets a case. There are, however, large packets of over 4 lb. each. Consignments usually consist of about 200 cases.)

4.—The boats bringing this opium fly a flag bearing the words, "For opium sale," and this prevents the "Chinese Customs" from examining them. They are thus unloaded by army wagons direct to Military Yamen and stored.

5.—Mr. Liu has his headquarters in a large building marked "Japanese Government Opium Office." There is also a place called the "Fu Sang Kue" that is a place for the wholesale and retail sale of opium.

speaking again.

Captain Guyomar spent the night at Ban Moh and the next day went to D. Muang and later to Bangkok.

Dr. Poix examined the body at St. Louis' Hospital and gave it his opinion that the officer died from berapoplexy. The funeral took place in the Windmill-road cemetery. The service was conducted by the Father Colombet, and there were two or three present: Monsieur Tonnot, Major de Beller, Captain Guyomar, Monsieur Ph. Simon, and Monsieur E. These walked behind the hearse from the hospital to the cemetery.

Captain Guyomar is staying for the present with Dr. Poix.

News of the sad event has been cabled to the Government at Saigon.

Theatre Royal, last night, fulfilled expectations. The high standard which the Company has reached was surpassed, and there is certain to be a full house to-night when the pantos will be repeated. Tuneful singing, sparkling dialogue and rich humour abounded and the members once again deserve the highest praise on their success. There will be another complete change of programme to-morrow. Owing to the singing being delayed, the Company will give a final performance on Monday.

9.—Mr. Liu was said by 1918 to have profited to the extent of over \$700,000 out of the traffic. He was "persuaded" out of his profit by the sum of \$50,000, on the occasion of the "handsome new capital" built by the Japanese Government for Chinese patients only; and is said to have been "persuaded" to "give handsome sum" toward the support of schools in Tientsin.

In view of the fact that Japan is signatory to the League Convention upon the prohibition of opium, it is not to import opium into the territory of any Power that forbids its importation, and in view of the fact that China is said to be determined to refer the whole Shantung question to the League of Nations, the foregoing information, the reliability of which is supported by the Japanese official trade, opium in the leased territory, which is still, part of China, is highly important.—Peking Daily News.

While in the sun were the long walls of the Sultan's palace on the water's edge. White and slender stood the tall minarets of Süleyman's mosque and, farther back, those of Mohammed II., the conqueror who rode over the corpses in San Sot and left the imprint of a bloody hand on one of the pillars, where now it is situated in marble. From the sea, rising to its seven hills, with high domes and towers above streets of white houses, spear-pointed trees, this city of Constantinople looked more wonderful than imagination had pictured it—a d city.

A New York correspondent writes: the moment, Caruso is staying at Knickerbocker, where he has only a room for his wife and child. Friends been trying to smooth over slight differences between the great tenor and his inspiring manager, which appear to be to Caruso's inveterate habit of singing his baby to sleep with a suitable lull. Immense crowds unobtrusively gather in Bay when the duet commences. Some say the baby has the best of it and some Caruso, but in any case, as Caruso is to realize, the public are admitted. This introduction of sentiment into opera is contrary to all the canons of

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TROUBLE OVER THE CHOPS. COOK WHO COULD NOT MAKE SIX OUT OF THREE.

How a cook was said to have been requested by her mistress to perform the feat of turning three chops into six was related to Mr. Justice Darling and a common jury in the King's Bench Division on May 14th in an action for alleged assault and wrongful imprisonment.

The action was brought by Mr. Philip Frank Harley and his wife Edith, residing at Eaton Bray, Dunstable, against Mr. Reginald Bernard Petre and his wife, who live at Dalcham-gardens, Hampstead.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley, said Mr. Coombe, in opening the case, were in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Petre as butler and cook respectively. The household was not a small one, and other servants were kept as well. The two plaintiffs were Canadians, and had been in the service of Mr. Gould, a Toronto millionaire.

Last year they came over to England with the intention of going on to East Africa to open a hotel, but they changed their minds and entered the service of Mr. and Mrs. Petre instead. For a few weeks all went well, and then two ladies, or perhaps he ought to say women—

Mr. Justice Darling: Yes, say women, and we will see whether they turn out to be ladies. (Laughter.)

The two women in the case, continued Mr. Coombe, did not quite agree, and on October 22nd, a Wednesday, matters came to a head with an incident arising out of the cooking of some chops.

His Lordship: With tomato sauce? (Laughter.)

Counsel did not know, and was glad the question would not arise, but the case reminded him of the character in Guiver's travels who wanted to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. Mrs. Petre wanted three chops to become six for a certain meal, and both Mr. and Mrs. Harley, although desirous of doing their duty in every possible way, were unable to solve the domestic problem. Mrs. Petre had given them of making three chops into six.

Words followed, and said counsel, Mrs. Petre apparently lost her temper and rushed at Mrs. Harley, who was a "little woman, seized her by the arm, and pushed her right across the kitchen. Then she said: "You had better go." When Mr. Petre came home he tried to smooth matters over, and it was arranged that the Harleys should stay on for a few days. Unfortunately, during the next few days the atmosphere was not pleasant, and the Harleys insisted on leaving. Then occurred the wrongful imprisonment, for which they were also claiming damages. When they wanted to leave they found the door was locked, and at that moment Mr. Petre and a gentleman, who, it was understood, was a doctor, came in, and wanted to see Mrs. Harley's arm, which had been injured in one of the assaults. Mr. Harley objected to his wife's arm being examined except in the presence of their own doctor. They were therefore kept there in the house for several minutes.

Mr. Harley, giving evidence, said that Mrs. Petre came into the kitchen when she was asked to undertake the separation of the chops and called out that she would do it. "I am not a lady," she said. "There are no ladies now. I'm a cook general." (Laughter.) "Don't you touch a thing." "I stood perfectly still," said witness, "and asked her to be calm and not talk such a lot of nonsense. (Laughter.) Then all of a sudden she came over and grabbed me by the arm and rushed me backwards. Her passion was dreadful. She said, 'I will telephone to the police and have you put out.'"

Witness explained that the piece of meat contained six chops and the number of persons at dinner was to be eight. What Mrs. Petre wanted was to have three of the chops cut into six, and there would then be nine altogether.

And the whole row was over that, asked the judge—Witness: Yes. Mrs. Petre was stamping her feet and her face was black, which she had got from the stove, and there was grease down her dress.

Mr. Harley, in the box, said that at his wife's request he went to Mrs. Petre and asked her to come and finish the chops as she had begun to make a hash of them. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: You actually said, that to Mrs. Petre? Witness: Yes. He did not use the word hash, and he would withdraw it. Mr. Justice Darling: But you cannot withdraw it. This is not the House of Commons. (Laughter.)

His Lordship: Will you tell me what is a cook-general? (Laughter.) Witness said it was a woman who did a little cooking, but had only a very small idea of it. It was the lowest servant one could be.

His Lordship: Except a scullery-maid, perhaps?

"Oh, no," said witness, "a cook-general is much lower than a scullery-maid. It is really an embryo cook." (Laughter.) Mrs. Petre said about a dozen times that she was a cook-general, and we did not dispute her. (Laughter.)

Did you say: "That is evident, ma'am?" (Laughter.)—No, nothing at all.

The right of an American to vote has not been forfeited if he has sworn allegiance to a foreign Allied nation to aid in the prosecution of the war, according to a recent ruling of Attorney-General E. T. England, of West Virginia. The ruling was made in the case of Albert Marshall of Wheeling, who had been denied the right to vote because he had enlisted with the Canadian army at the beginning of the war. He joined the American Expeditionary Force, later when the first contingent arrived in France.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 1st.

Chongta, British str., 1,335 tons, Capt. Leitch, from Bangkok, with a general cargo. — B. & S.

Chimpun, British str., 1,100 tons, Capt. Simpson, from Canton, with a general cargo. — J. M. & Co.

Diamond, French str., 370 tons, Capt. Coulin, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice. — Mau Shing Yuen.

Eastern Trader, American str., 5,100 tons, Capt. R. Leber, from San Francisco, via Manila, with a cargo of copra and hemp. — Strathmore & Dixon.

Glenfalloch, British str., 1,434 tons, Capt. Holmes, from Singapore, with a general cargo. — Song Soon Hong.

Haitou, British str., 954 tons, Capt. Carver, from Haiole, with a cargo of a wood. — B. & S.

Zhangshun, British str., 999 tons, Capt. McFarlane, from Canton, in ballast. — B. & S.

Kashio, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. Hope, from Canton, in ballast. — B. & S.

Nagano Maru, Japanese str., 2,307 tons, Capt. Tanaka, from Singapore, with a general cargo. — N.Y.K.

Quinnahy, American str., 997 tons, Capt. Medina, from Manila, in ballast.

Shanghai, Chinese str., 207 tons, Capt. d. Souza, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo. — Po On & Co.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. *Calcutta Maru* (Humburg line) left Rotterdam for this port, via Suez, on June 23rd, and is expected here on August 11th.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* leaves Hongkong tomorrow afternoon.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Akita Maru (Hamburg line), from Rotterdam, due July 5th.

Algonquin, due July 3rd.

Bellerophon, due July 15th.

Chimpun, left San Francisco for Hongkong, June 22nd.

Colombo, from San Francisco, due July 4th.

Diamond, eastward bound, due July 4th, at about 9 a.m.

Kaga Maru (European line), from London, due July 3rd.

Korea Maru, from San Francisco, due July 5th.

Lahore, from Europe, due daylight July 4th.

Madras, due July 4th.

Methuen, from Vancouver, due July 5th.

Muroran Maru, from Calcutta, due July 10th.

Nagano Maru, from Calcutta, due July 30th.

Nagano Maru, from Calcutta, due July 1st.

Nagato Maru, from Liverpool, due August 8th.

Ningchow, due July 15th.

Perla Maru, from San Francisco, due June 23rd.

Pyralis, due July 3rd.

Shidzuoka Maru (European line), from London, due July 15th.

Steigerwald, due July 25th.

Suzaki, from Rotterdam, expected about July 25th.

Tenshin Maru, from Bombay, due July 10th.

Yokohama Maru (Bombay line), from Japan, due July 4th.

VETARZO

DR. LE CLERG'S LIVER & KIDNEY PILLS

DR. LE CLERG'S LIVER & KIDNEY PILLS

DR. LE CLERG'S LIVER & KIDNEY PILLS

FOR BOSTON & OR NEW YORK
PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

For NEW YORK via Suez Canal ... Middle of Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "KEKETTICUT" ... About Middle of July.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS: 5th Floor, Hotel Manly, 2477 & 2478

WEATHER REPORT.

July 1st, at 5.00.—Warning to Hongkong: Depression in Lat. 19 deg. N. Long. 114 deg. E., stationary or very slow.

July 1st, at 12.00.—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has again decreased slightly in the vicinity of Hongkong, and increased slightly elsewhere. The depression or cyclone is situated to the south of Hongkong within 200 miles. It is probably moving slowly to the W.N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.04 inch. Total since January 1st, 46.07 inches against an average of 39.57 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

District: Hongkong to Gap Rock. Forecast: E. and N.E. winds, strong; cloudy, occasional rain.

Formosa Channel: (The same as South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook) No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: (The same as South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook) No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

JULY 1ST—A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	8 a.m.	29.91	62	58	4	E	4	f
Nemuro	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shikajima	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	8 a.m.	29.90	74	63	5	N.W.	2	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.89	70	68	5	E	2	r
Quartz	8 a.m.	29.84	70	100	—	—	—	—
Chungking	8 a.m.	29.80	76	85	5	E	4	f
Chungking Peak	8 a.m.	29.80	76	85	5	E	4	f
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.87	78	82	5	E	2	o
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.85	78	82	5	E	2	o
Taipei	8 a.m.	29.85	75	96	—	—	—	—
Taipei	8 a.m.	29.85	75	96	—	—	—	—
Tainan	8 a.m.	29.82	77	—	—	—	—	—
Tainan	8 a.m.	29.82	77	—	—	—	—	—
Koshun	8 a.m.	29.81	75	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	8 a.m.	29.85	78	96	—	—	—	—
Canton	8 a.m.	29.83	80	90	3	S	3	o
Gap Rock	8 a.m.	29.80	76	85	5	E	4	f
Macao	8 a.m.	29.82	77	92	5	E	2	o
Yuechow	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lochow	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	8 a.m.	29.89	77	88	5	N.W.	4	o
Phu Lien	8 a.m.	29.86	77	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	8 a.m.	29.83	75	—	—	—	—	—
Cape James	8 a.m.	29.83	77	98	5	E	2	o
Spargi	8 a.m.	29.85	75	94	5	E	2	o
Daiguan	8 a.m.	29.78	75	94	5	E	2	o
Manila	8 a.m.	29.78	75	94	5	E	2	o
Legaspi	8 a.m.	29.78	77	92	5	E	2	o
Iacloban	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itolo	8 a.m.	29.76	79	89	—	—	—	—
Surigao	8 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	8 a.m.	29.79	78	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	8 a.m.	29.72	81	87	5	E	2	o

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, c. detached clouds, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloomy, h. hail, i. lightning, overcast, p. passing showers, q. equal rain, s. snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.
7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

CP & OS

HONGKONG VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	From	Due
Empress of Russia	July 8	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 28	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Monteagle	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Empress of Russia	Oct. 26	Nov. 18
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to the departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested as to make it difficult to get reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such reservations.

For more information please apply to HONGKONG OFFICE. Cable address: HONGKONG OFFICE. Telephone 785.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to

NEW YORK

via Panama Canal.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE" ... about end of July

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 10th July.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" ... on or about 4th August.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 15th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" ... on or about 15th September.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAPAN

S.S. "BANRI MARU" ... sailing on or about 15th July.

For JAVA

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 12th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAITO, YAMU KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA.

In conjunction with the

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

ALSO

S.S. "WEST CALERA" Middle of July, for Baltimore, via Suez and usual Ports of call.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" ... Wednesday, July 7th, for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Manly, 2477 & 2478

Cable Address "PACANO"

Telephone 141.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Sunday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Sunday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila & Keelung) ... Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMA MARU (calling Keelung) ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at Noon.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 23rd July, at Noon.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 6th Aug., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Java, Singapore, Colombo

Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 10th July

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and

Port Said.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 19th July

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 10th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YETOROFU MARU ... Monday, 5th July.

SHINYO MARU ... End of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Beginning of August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGANO MARU ... Friday, 2nd July.

MURORAY MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.

TENSHIN MARU ... Sunday, 11th July.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293

S. TASUDA, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C., VIA

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE &

YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MATTAWA"

will sail from Hongkong on or about the 5th July daylight.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and U.S.

overland points.

For Freight apply to—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent.

C.P.O.S. LTD.

1054

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Freight Service to Europe

Regular Service to

ANTWERP and ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "HASSAYAMPA"

Sailing

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA AND NEW YORK
via Panama Canal.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGON BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE. (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & HAMBURG — "KATHLAMBA" — 20th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & CO., CANTON.

General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer To Sail

SAIGON	"HANGCHOW"	On 2nd July, 7 A.M.
HONGKONG	"KASHING"	On 2nd July, 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 3rd July, 4 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"LINAN"	On 6th July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 8th July, NOON.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 8th July, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tungtau (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are loaded in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 26.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG"	On 2nd July, at 2 P.M.
"CHIT OF ORAN"	On 2nd July, at 2 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	On 2nd July, at 2 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	On 2nd July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,

General Managers.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"DEUDALON"	On 2nd July, 7th July.
"CHIT OF ORAN"	On 2nd July, 8th July.
"PARLING"	On 2nd July, 8th July.
"NINGBOH"	On 2nd July, 8th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal as Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA.

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DEVANHA"	5,100	31st July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,400	17th July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	9,000	28th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,100	10th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"MADRAS"	7,000	4th July.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	20th July.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	20th Aug.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	Moji & Kobe direct.
"LAHORE" (Cargo only)	5,200	3rd July	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	5,400	5th July Noon.	Shanghai Only.
"KALYAN"	9,000	13th July.	Shanghai & Japan.
"JEYPORE" (Cargo only)	5,200	14th July.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Saloons are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 5 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following S.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"EVDI COIT"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 10th
"WHEELER"		About July 15th
"ELDRIDGE"		About July 20th
"ELKTON"		About Aug. 10th

For PORTLAND direct.

"ARESCOS"	(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)	About July 4th
"PAWLET"		About July 10th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Connective points.

For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2472 & 2473. Fifth Floor, Hotel Manchu.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

REGULAR AND PASSENGER SERVICE

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Aug. 10th. July 32nd. 28th Aug.

(An unscheduled high-class passenger service)

O. E. REID, Agents, 122, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1224. Telephone, Freight Dept. 2472 & 2473.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	July 6th.
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	July 14th.
"SIBERIA MARU"	22,000	Aug. 10th. (from Yokohama).
"TENYO MARU"	22,000	Aug. 11th.
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	Sept. 8th.

† Omitting call at Shanghai.

• Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
"KAISHO MARU"	17,000	July 20th.
"ANYO MARU"	18,500	Sept. 9th.
"SHIYO MARU"	14,000	Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"AMAZON" 10,000 tons	On or about 17th July.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 14,000 tons	On or about 2nd Aug.
	"PAUL LEGAT" 10,000 tons	On or about 18th Aug.
	"ARMAND BERIO" 10,000 tons	On or about 4th Sept.

MARSHALLS, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSE, J.

Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" (Call Marseilles) ... Sunday, 11th July.

"ALPS MARU" ... Tuesday, 7th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS

MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN

SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Aug.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... about Sunday, 18th July.

"SIAM MARU" ... Beginning of Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHIBUKI MARU" ... Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service, taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KOBOKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service, calling at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS via in connection with Chinese, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuba Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 7th July.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Saturday, 17th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

REGULAR SERVICE

DEPART HONGKONG

DEPART LOS ANGELES

DEPART HONGKONG

DEPART LOS ANGELES

DEPART HONGKONG

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